adopted, "that membranes upon which no glandular structure can be discovered are capable of secreting mucus," is confirmed.

From the annexed chemical examination of the Javanese swallow's nest, it appears to possess a close analogy to albumen; differing from the ordinary properties of that principle in being easily soluble in liquid ammonia, and in the solution of its subcarbonate, and in affording a relatively smaller proportion of ammoniacal products when submitted to destructive distillation.

This paper is accompanied by a drawing, exhibiting magnified representations of the gastric glands in the blackbird, and in the common and Java swallow; thus rendering the differences of structure, so as to preclude the necessity of any extensive details.

Observations on the Hirudo complanata, *and* Hirudo stagnalis, *now formed into a distinct Genus under the name,* Glossopora. *By Dr.* Johnson, *of Bristol. Communicated by Sir* Everard Home, *Bart. V.P.R.S.* Read June 26, 1817. [*Phil. Trans.* 1817, *p.* 339.]

The animals named in the title of this paper differ so considerably from the Leech, as to induce the author to remove them from the genus Hirudo, and to form them into a distinct one under the term Glossopora, a term derived from a prominent feature of the animal, namely, its projectile tubular tongue.

They resemble the leech, in the body being furnished with a series of rings, in locomotion being effected by the alternate motion of the head and tail, and in the division of one general stomach into several lateral cells or partitions. They differ from the leech in the mouth being furnished with a projectile tubular tongue; in the flat pyriform shape of the body; and in having an abdominal pouch or cavity for the reception of their young. After enumerating the character of the genus, Dr. Johnson expresses his opinion that the *Hirudo circulans, Hirudo crenata, Hirudo hyalina,* and *Hirudo tessulata,* will be found to belong to it; and the *Hirudo sexoculata,* described by Bergmann in the Stockholm Transactions, seems to be the same animal. Its tongue is cartilaginous, flexible, and about one eighth of an inch long. The author describes the *Glossopora tuberculata* and the *Glossopora punctata.* The notion that they are capable of reproduction when cut or divided, he considers without foundation. Their food consists chiefly of water Helices; into the shell of which they easily penetrate in consequence of their tapering head, and from the flexibility of the tongue they are enabled to follow their victim to the innermost recess of its habitation. The ova are received into the abdominal pouch of the parent, where they remain till fully evolved, and they are unproductive if moved from this situation.

An annexed drawing illustrates the anatomy and habits of these animals.